

**Prestisya, Iqlima Ayu, 2016, Pembuatan dan Karakterisasi Membran *Nanofiber* Selulosa Asetat dengan Teknik *Electrospinning* sebagai Hemodialisis Kreatinin, skripsi ini dibawah bimbingan M. Zakki Fahmi, P.hD, dan Yanuardi Raharjo, S.Si, M.Sc, Departemen Kimia, Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya.**

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### ABSTRAK

Membran *nanofiber* berbahan selulosa asetat telah berhasil dibuat dengan teknik *electrospinning* menggunakan larutan dop dengan perbandingan 15% selulosa asetat, 8% formamida, dan 77% aseton. Pada proses *electrospinning*, dilakukan optimasi *flow rate* larutan dop dengan variasi 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, dan 0.7  $\mu\text{L/h}$ , optimasi bentuk kolektor, dan optimasi waktu yang dibutuhkan dalam pembuatan membran dengan variasi 1, 3, 5 dan 7 jam. Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh membran *nanofiber* yang optimum dibuat dengan *flow rate* sebesar 0.1  $\mu\text{L/h}$ , kolektor berbentuk *drum* atau silinder dan waktu optimum pembuatan membran selama 5 jam. Dari membran *nanofiber* yang optimum tersebut didapatkan hasil karakterisasi membran meliputi ketebalan membran sebesar 0.32 mm, hidrofilisitas membran yaitu membran bersifat hidrofilik karena sudut kontak semakin kecil selama waktu kurang dari 5 menit, hasil ukuran pori yang sebesar 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , kekuatan mekanik membran berupa tegangan (*stress*) sebesar 0.00245 MPa, regangan (*strain*) sebesar 2.1209, dan Modulus Young sebesar  $1.15777 \times 10^{-5}$  GPa. Membran *nanofiber* belum dapat diaplikasikan secara sempurna dalam proses hemodialisis kreatinin disebabkan dari hasil uji kinetik membran, membran mempunyai nilai fluks sebesar 9,186.736  $\text{L/m}^2\cdot\text{jam}$  dan koefisien rejeksi yang kecil sebesar 1.35%.

**Kata Kunci:** Membran *nanofiber*, Selulosa Asetat, *Electrospinning*, hemodialisis, kreatinin

**Prestisya, Iqlima Ayu, 2016, Production and Characterization of Cellulose Acetate Nanofiber Membranes with Electrospinning Technique as Creatinine Hemodialysis, this final project is under guidance by M. Zakki Fahmi, P.hD, and Yanuardi Raharjo, S.Si, M.Sc, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Airlangga University, Surabaya.**

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### ABSTRACT

Nanofiber membrane from cellulose acetate was produced by electrospinning technique using a dope solution with ratio of 15% cellulose acetate, 8% formamide, and 77% acetone. In the process of electrospinning, the optimization of solution with flow rate variations were 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, and 0.7  $\mu\text{L/h}$ , optimization of collector, and optimization of the time variations were 1, 3, 5 and 7 hours. The result showed that the optimum conditions were reached on solution with flow rate at 0.1  $\mu\text{L/h}$  using a drum or cylinder-shaped collector and the optimum time at 5 hours. Optimum characteristic of nanofiber membrane include the thickness of membrane was 0.32 mm, hydrophilicity of the membrane was positive hydrophilic with the contact angle smaller for less than 5 minutes, the results of pore size was 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , the mechanical strength of the membrane in terms of stress was 0.00245 MPa, strain about 2.1209 and  $1.15777 \times 10^{-5}$  GPa of Young's Modulus. Nanofiber membrane can not to be applied in creatinine hemodialysis process resulting from kinetic assay results of the membrane, because the membrane had a flux value of 9,182.736  $\text{L/m}^2.\text{jam}$  and rejection coefficient 1.35%.

**Keywords:** nanofiber membrane, Cellulose Acetate, electrospinning, hemodialysis, creatinine.